# **BLOEMFONTEIN TAKEN**

# Free State Officials Hand the City Keys to Gen. Roberts.

## PRESIDENT STEYN FLEES.

## British Flag Over the Capital—No Longer a Republic?

Roberts Refers to Steyn as the "Late President" and the London Newspapers Say the Free State Has Ceased to Exist as an Independent State-Inhabitants Welcome the British Troops and Gen. Roberts Gets an Ovation-Stevn's Old Rival for the Presidency Leads the Deputation That Marches Out to Surrender the Town to the Advancing British-The Boer Army Has Withdrawn to the North.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. LONDON, March 14.-Gen. Roberts cables to

the War Office as follows:

"BLOEMFONTEIN, March 13, 8 P. M.-By the help of God and the bravery of her Majesty's soldiers the troops under my command have taken possession of Bloemfontein. The British flag flies over the Presidency, which was vacated last evening by Mr. Steyn, late President of the Orange Free State. Mr. Fraser, a memher of the late Executive Government: the Mayor, the Secretary of the late Government, the Landdrost and other officials met me two miles from the town and presented the keys of the public offices. The enemy have withdrawn from the neighborhood. All seems quiet. The inhabitants gave the troops a cordial welcome."

The news of the fall of Bloemfontein came too late this evening to call forth any great popular demonstration, but it caused scenes of patriotic enthusiasm in the music halls. his imprisonment. theatres and clubs, and in some of the West End streets. The truth is that what Englishmen most long for is news of the relief of the brave little garrison under Col. Baden-Powell there will be a renewal of the marvellous scenes of Ladysmith day.

The first stage of the war is now definitely finished, but there is the widest divergence of opinion as to what the future developments will be. Some believe that the complete while others fear that when the struggle is confined to the Transvaal borders fully six months will be required completely to subjugate the burghers.

It is now clear that President Krüger's socalled peace proposal accomplished eleverly

First-It has given the best opportunity to any power wishing to undertake the rôle of intervention. There is as yet no sign that this will be acted upon; indeed, there has at no time been any indication that England's rivals would endeavor to accomplish their ambitious purposes by means of such procedure.

Second-President Krüger is now able to give to any of his faint-hearted burghers an official declaration of Great Britain's purpose to annex both the Boer republics. Their only chance to preserve their independence, therefore, is to persist in their resistance in the hope that European complications may compel England to abandon her purpose.

It is now well known that England will prosecute the war with the utmost energy during the next few weeks in order to make peace before the threatening perils neares home reach a crisis or open rupture. The British authorities have been intensely

irritated by President Krüger's despatch. They are unable openly to resent it, but they do not believe in its good faith and suspect that it is part of a deeper game, in which the next moves will be made in Paris or St. Petersburg. LONDON, March 15,-The newspapers here unanimously express the satisfaction over the occupation of Bloemfontein which the event produces throughout the country. With the hoisting of the British flag in that capital the Orange Free State ceases, in their opinion, to exist as a separate independent State, and the citizens come once more within the British Empire, thus betokening a new era in South Africa.

Gen. Roberts's reference to Mr. Stevn as the "late President" is accepted as correct, notwithstanding the reported removal of the Free State Government to Kroonstad. Information. however, is too scanty to en able an estimate to be made of the political situation of the south-

The composition of the deputation which surrendered the capital is noteworthy. Mr. Fraser is Mr. Steyn's rival for the Presidency. though an elected member of the Executive Council, of which the Landdrost is an ex-officio member. The fact that these officials did not flee with President Steyn, who did not take the keys of the public offices, is interpreted as a possible indication of a conflict in the Government with reference to the question of continuing the war.

The Chronicle's correspondent at Bloemfontein, in a despatch dated March 13, sends the following account of the occupation:

"Bloemfontein surrendered at 10 A M to day and was occupied at noon. President Steyn, with a majority of the fighting burghers, fled northward. Gen. French was within five miles of the place at 5 P. M. on Monday He sent a summons into the town, threatening to bombard it unless it surrendered by 4 A. M. on Tuesday. A white flag was hoisted Tuesday morning and a deputation of the Town Council, with Mayor Kellner, came out to meet Gen. Roberts at Spitz Kop, five miles and has postponed his visit to England.

south of the town and made a formal sur-

The Chronicle's representative and Capt. Fawcett were the first to enter the town. Gen. Roberts made a state entry into the captured city at noon. He received a tremendous ovation. He visited the public buildings and went to the official residence of the President, followed by a cheering crowd, who waved the British flag and sang the National Anthem. The people were in a state of great excitement. On Monday afternoon previous to the surrender there had been a little sniping and shelling, but the enemy

then retired. Gen. Roberts has his headquarters in the President's house. There are many British wounded in the building. The railway is uninjured. Mr. Fraser and the opposition leaders headed the deputation that went out to meet Gen. Roberts.

Nothing further of any consequence has been received. Gen. Roberts's last despatch occupied twelve hours in getting to London.

The Telegraph, in a second edition, publishes a despatch from Bloemfontein stating that President Steyn, accompanied by other prominent officials, is fleeing to Kroonstad, where he transferred the Government When Gen. French reached the railway south of the capital on March 12 he destroyed the track for some distance with the object of delaying the arrival of Commandant-General Joubert and blocking the retreat of the enemy. The despatch does not indicate whether the approach of Gen. Joubert was known or whether it was hypothetical.

#### BRITISH AT CAPE TOWN PLEASED. Rejection of the Boer Peace Proposals Meets With Approval.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. CAPE Town, March 14.-Interpreters who have been on board the prison transports state that the Boers are very grateful over the absence of any expressions of bitterness toward them by the British. The prisoners are upant mous in their praise and admiration of the pluck of the British soldier, but say they look upon his disregard of danger as foolish. praise highly the work of the British artillery. They say that the burghers are very much afraid of shrapnel, but are not worried by the

lyddite shells. When one of the prisoners was taken into the engine room of a transport he was astounded at the working of the machinery, and exclaimed: "Had there been no war I should never have seen such wonders." Apparently. he considered this sufficient compensation for

The reply of Lord Salisbury to the Boer peace proposals is hailed with delight by the British residents here.

at Mafeking. When it comes, if come it does, lie. The English people insist that it will be collapse of the Boer resistance is impending. | first being asked to suggest a solution of the

> Parliament are among the Boers who surrendered at Dordrecht.

It is reported that Col. Schiel, who formerly comman led the German corps in the service of the Transvaal, and who was captured some time ago, made an attempt to escape recently, but was prevented from getting away.

## FXCITEMENT IN PRETORIA

Bitter Feeling Over Lord Salisbury's Reply -Secretary Hay's Message.

Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN. From THE SUN's correspondent at Pretoria.

PRETORIA. March 12, via Lorenzo Marques. March 13, 10:35 A. M.-The reply of Lord Salisbury, refusing to recognize the independence of the Boer republies as a basis for peace negotiations, was received here to-day.

The publication of the despatch from the two Presidents to the British Premier caused a great sensation. The general opinion is that the Presidents selected the right moment to make suggestions for peace.

Lord Salisbury's declaration of the British determination not to acknowledge the independence of the Boer republics during any future negotiations has caused a fleree out burst of resentment on the part of the Federal and the Afrikander elements who are now determined to fight to the bitter end and to emplo resources that have hitherto been untapped The people now believe implicitly that Great Britain has embarked upon a war of conquest.

Intense excitement prevails.

Secretary of State Hay cabled as follows on March 11 to his son, the American Consul here: "Your telegram, asking on behalf of the Presidents of the Transvaal and the Orange Fre-State that the United States Government should use its good offices to bring about a cessation of hostilities, has been made the subject of a friendly communication to the British Gov. ernment with an expression by the President of his earnest hope that peace may be re stored.

The British forces in Natal are again active Commandant General Joubert is here in consultation with the authorities.

## COMMENT ON THE BRITISH REPLY. Paris "Matin" Says Kruger Has Achieved

His Object. Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. COLOGNE, March 14.-The Frankfurter Zei tung, commenting on the Kruger-Steyn-Salisbury telegrams, says it had been proposed that the Crown Prince of Denmark should act as arbitrator between Great Britain and the two republics. Since the Boer Presidents have communicated directly with Great Britain, however, the Powers will maintain strict neu-

trality and will not interfere in any way. PARIS, March 14.- The Matin says Lord Salisbury's reply postpones for a long time the hopes of peace. The paper adds that President Kruger has achieved his object. He has now proved to the people of the two republics and the Cape Dutch that the only alternatives open to them are servitude or death.

LONDON, March 14.-The English provincial journals and the London evening papers, with two exceptions, commend the firmness of the rejection by Lord Salisbury of the Boer pro-

The Manchester Guardian says that all the cobwebs about the grievances of the Uitlanders and the equality of the whites in South Africa have been swept away by the correspondence. "It is now," says the Guardian, " a plain fight of the two republics for the maintenance of their freedom which our country is trying to

CAPE Town, March 14.-Cecil Rhodes is ill

destroy." Cecil Rhodes Ill. Special Cable Despatch to THE SON TO ALL NATIONS: HANDS OFF! BRITISH PLANS CHANGED.

PURIORT OF LORD SALISBURY'S RE-PLY TO SECRETARY HAY.

He Says That Great Britain Is Not Prepared to Accept the Intervention of Any Nation-Thanks This Government for Its

Willingness to Act as an Intermediary. her answer received by the State Department by the United States Government in behalf of Presidents Krüger and Steyn, serves notice on all the nations of the world that she will not tolerate any interference by any of them with the prosecution of the war in South Africa. This ultimatum is distinctly set forth in Lord Satisbury's response, the declination of the Boer suggestion that the United States be permitted to mediate being made applicable by Lord Salisbury to "any nation." It is regarded here as a warning to Russia and France that if they attempt to bring the war to an end before the British Government is ready to make terms of peace, the two Continental Powers must be prepared to fight Great Britain. That is the plain English of Lord Salisbury's brief reply. In the despatches which have passed between Pretoria, Washington and London with reference to the peace overtures of the Boer Presidents the word "intervention" has been used in describing the character of the action which the Boers desire the United States to take. Intervention, in the language of diplomacy, is equivalent to a use of force. The term was contained in the message of Presidents Krüger and Steyn, communicated to the State Department by Adelbert S. Hay, the American Consul at Pretoria, but it was evi- Sunday. dent from the character of the request made by the Boer authorities that they used it as a synonym of "mediation." It is this last interpretation which has been adopted by the United States Government and evidently by Lord Salisbury in answering the appeal from Pretoria.

When Secretary Hay went to the State Department this morning le found on his desk a copy of the message containing Lord Salisbury's answer. It came from Henry White. the Charge d'Affaires of the United States in London, who had personally presented to Lord Salisbury the Boer communication. Mr White's despatch was very brief and showed that Lord Salisbury had wasted no words in describing Great Britain's attitude. The United States Government for its willingness to act as an intermediary between her Majesty's Government and the Boer Presiden's, but was not prepared to of the Boers. accept the "intervention" of any nation. This general application of the British response was made, it is supposed, in the behef that the American Government would public the correspondence on the sub-nd thus warn all the Continental powers pect, and thus warn all the Continental powers that an interference by them in the South African war would be regarded by Great Britain as an unfriendly act. The State Department, however, has decided not to make public the correspondence or to furnish any official statement as to its contents.

The Sun's reporter learned to-day the exact

British residents here.

The question of the trials of the so-called Colonial Dutch rebels is still agitating the public. The English people insist that it will be impossible to convict these men if they are tried by a jury. The appointment of a special court dependent on subsequent sanction by the Cape Parliament would be a dangerous expedient, as the members of that body might refuse to indorse such action. Some lawyers favor the appointment of a special court by the Imperial Government, the Cape Government first being asked to suggest a solution of the difficulty.

The British residents, who say they have suffered severely on account of the war, declare that it would be unfair to them to have any leniency shown toward these prisoners.

It is reported that two members of the Cape Parliament are among the Boers who surrendered at Dordrecht.

which has been interpreted as an offer of mediation. As a matter of fact, the United States Government me int nothing more than to let Great Britain know that it was as willing to serve Great Britain in transmitting to the Boors any answer it might deem fit to make, as it had been willing to transmit the message of Presidents Krüger and Steyn to Lord Salisbury.

The Government has information that requests similar to that forwarded here by Consults of the Continental powers in Pretoria, but none of the powers was willing to comply with the desire of the Boer Presidents. It was explained to-day that the United States, in forwarding the request of Krüger and Steyn to London and in expressing a willingness to serve as an intermediary for the transmission of communications, went as far as decency permitted. The United States, it is declared, were relieved of any responsibility attached to the exchange of messages, in sending Lord Salisbury's reply to Consul Hay at Pretoria for presentation to the Boer authorities. Secretary Hay regards the incident as closed. The question of the advisability of forwarding to London any other messages from the Boers will not be determined until it has been presented. The United States Government, however, cannot, in view of the ultimatim of Lord Salisbury, tender its services in a mediatory capacity. Such a course would naturally be resented by Great Britain. resented by Great Britain.

## DUICH REBELS WANT TO SURRENDER. Commandant Olivier Has Threatened to

Shoot Those Who Try to Leave Camp. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, March 14 -- A despatch from as

English correspondent at Herschel, Cape Colony, dated to-day, says: "Thirty-three Colonial Dutch rebels were encountered yesterday riding hard from Aliwai North to Lady Grey. Commandant Olivier had

threatened to shoot them because they wanted to surrender. "Commandant Schoeman's commando near Aliwal North numbers 500 men. Commandant Van Aardt has 300 and Commandant Olivier 900 men. Schoeman and Van Aardt wishto

surrender, but Olivier threatens to shoot them

### CRONJE TO GO TO ST. HELENA TO-DAY The Boer General and His Captured Force Will Be Sent From Cape Town.

if they attempt to leave camp.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, March 14.-It is authoritatively announced from Cape Town that Gen. Cronje and the other Boer prisoners who were cap-

tured at Paardeberg will start for St. Helena to-morrow. The Canadian troops will leave Victoria West, Cape Colony, for the disaffected district of Prieska to-day.

## CELEBRATION AT CAPE TOWN.

News of the Occupation of Bloemfontein Received With Enthusiasm Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

CAPE Town, March 14.- The occupation of Bloemfontein by Gen. Roberts's forces was announced here at 10 o'clock to-night. A hugcrowd rapidly gathered and marched to Government House, where they cheered and sang patriotic songs. The cathedral and other bells

### THE BRITISH CASUALTIES. Total of 14.919 Exclusive of 955 Acciden-

tally Killed or Victims of Disease.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, March 14 .- The War Office has is sued a report showing that the total number of casualties in South Africa has been 14,919, exclusive of 655 men who were either accidentally killed or died from disease.

Queen to Visit Wounded Troops Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN London, March 14 -The Queen has an nounced her intention of visiting the four hundred wounded troops who are now in the Wool-

Warren's Division Embarked at Durban,

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, March 15 .- There has been no official news for some days of Gen. Buller's force, which apparently, has been waiting for orders. It seems that these have now ar-

rived. The Central News's correspondent at Durban dating his despatch March 14, afternoon, sends WASHINGTON, March 14.-Great Britain, in the surprising statement that Gen. Warren's division, which had actually embarked on to-day, to the overtures for peace submitted | transports and was awaiting final orders, had been disembarked and returned northward, accompanied by drafts numbering 1,000 men. who had just arrived on the transport Ma-

This seems to indicate an important change in the British plan of campaign, probably consequent upon the continued withdrawal of the Boers from the neighborhood of the Orange River. The position there is not very fully reported. The statement that Gen. Brabant crossed the river on Sunday, repulsing the Boers on the north bank, needs confirmation. A telogram from Klip Brakfontein, dated March 13, states that there was heavy artillery firing on Tuesday morning across the river The British were commanding the bridge, and their opponents were sniping from the oppo-

Bethulie bridge was still occupied by the Boers on Tuesday. They were intrenched. but it was stated that they were unable to move, being completely covered by the British artillery.

Reports from various sources show that large numbers of the Dutch rebels are yielding. Eighty surrendered their rifles and 12,000 rounds of ammunition at Lundean's Nek on

A despatch to the Daily News from Burghersdorp says that rebels from all parts are coming in there and laying down their rifles and ammunition. Two hundred and sixty, including Justices of the Peace, Field Cornets and members of divisional councils, have entered Dordrecht and yielded up their arms, many of

which bear the Transvaal stamp. The trouble in the Carnaryon district continues but there is little news regarding the situation t'ere. The rebels still hold Kenhardt and Jusburg. Gen. Kitchener is directing the operations of the British.

Col. Plumer was at Lobatsi on March 8 and was preparing to advance toward Mafeking. He had reconvoitred eastward and northward, encountering Boer police patrols, who fled. It despatch said that Lord Salisbury thanked the is reported that the native chief Linch-We is investing a Boer force at Sequani. He has captured their supplies and ambuscaded and defeated the patrols who were sent to the relief

The Times correspondent at Lorenzo Marques describes the constitution of the Boer peace deputation as little short of an insult to Great Britain and the Uitlanders. Fischer is, next to President Kruger, the most responsible for the war. Wolmarens is one of the most reactionary Krügerites. The correspondent tried to interview Mr. Fischer, but only elicited a statement that subsequent events would show that the devil was not so black as he had been painted.

# STRONG BOER POSITIONS.

Heavy Guns Mounted in the Mountain Passes North of Ladysmith. Special Cable Despate's to THE SUN.

LADYSMITH, March 14 .- It is stated that the Boers are occupying several strong positions at the junction of the Drakensberg and Biggarsberg ranges. They have heavy guns at Pongweni Kop, Slatikulumguntain, Impati. Gibson's farm and Cundycleugh.

The reconstruction of the railway toward and horses are thoroughly restored

#### NATAL PRESENTERY'S APPROVAL. Says the Two Republics Must Be Brought Under the British Flag.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. ONDON, March 14 .- A despatch from Durban, Natal, states that there is the greatest satisfaction there over the firm tone of Lord Salisbury's reply to the telegram from Presidents Krüger and Steyn regarding the independence of the two republies.

The Natal Presbytery met and unanimously adopted a resolution setting forth the righteousness of Great Britain's cause and declaring that no settlement of the war will be satisfactory unless it provides for the inclusion of the two republies under the British flag.

## BOERS FLED FROM METHUEN. Left Guns and 70,000 Rounds of Ammuni-

tion at Boshof.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. KIMBERLEY, March 14.-The Boers at Boshof bolted when they saw Gen. Methuen's forces approaching the town. They abandoned their guns and 70,000 rounds of ammunition.

## RELIEF FOR BOER WIDOWS.

The Michigan Society Forwards 2,200 Gulden and Is Then Dissolved.

DETROIT, Mich., March 14.-The Holland Society of Michigan wound up its affairs today and dissolved. Its mission was to raise money for the relief of the vidows and orphans of Boer soldiers. Yesterday a draft on the Amsterdamsche Bank in Amsterdam, Hol-Amsterdamsche Bank in Amsterdam. Holland, to the amount of 2.238 gulden, payable to
the Nederlansche Zuid Afrikaansche vereeniging, was bought at the First National Bank of
this city and forwarded by mail. The total sent
from Michigan approximates 25,000 gulden, or
\$10,000, or a fourth of the entire amount raised
in this country. The greater part of the Michigan offering came from Grand Rapids, where
reside a large number of Hollanders. The
reason for the dissolving of the society was not
made public.

### LEINSTERS CALLED TO ENGLAND. Halifax Garrison Will Be Held by a Regiment of Canadian Militia.

HALIFAX. N. S., March 14.-The Leinster Regiment of British Infantry has received orders to leave this garrison for England on March 25. They will embark on the Dominion the steamer Vancouver. Their place will be taken by a regiment of Canadian militia raised for the purpose. The total number of troops now contributed and equipped by Canada to aid the British Government since the war began is 3,000. The militia for this garrison have engaled for one year. colled for one year.

#### Code Messages for Lorenzo Marques. The Commercial Cable Company announces that it has received the following from Berns relative to the notice of March 2 about deposit-

"The British Administration announces that A B C, fourth edition, and A Z codes have been filed by the French Government with the authorities at Adea and can be used for telegrams between France and Zanzibar, Seychelles, Mauritius, Madagascar, British East Africa, German East Africa, Mozambique and Lorenzo Marques." Boer Mass Meeting To-night

#### At the Morton House last night the New York committee to aid the South African republics completed arrangements for a mass meeting to

take place at Cooper Union to-night, to express sympathy with the South African republics and in favor of mediation and peace. Judge George M. Van Hoesen will preside and among the speakers will be Montagu White, John F. Milholland, William McAdoo, Augustus Van Wyck, John DeWitt Warner, Champ Clark, John S. Crosby and David McClure. If you contemplate visiting the Baths this spring, they are in St. Augustine more fully equipped than any in the world. Book there now and for April, Through trains from St. Augustine north.—46.

# PUERTO RICO AGREEMENT.

ACTION OF LAST NIGHT'S REPUB-LICAN SENATE CAUCUS.

It Agrees to Stand by the Civil Government Bill, but Refers the Important Question of Tariff Legislation to a Committee of Seven to Report to a Future Caucus.

WASHINGTON, March 14 .- After another caueus of more than three hours to-day, the Republican Senators came to an agreement on the vexed Puerto Rico question. That is, they agreed to disagree as to the all-important matter of tariff legislation, for the present at least, and to stand by the bill providing a form of civil government for the island and to pass at once the House bill refunding to Puerto Rico the tariff taxes collected since Spanish control ended. While the civil government part of the Foraker bill is being debated in the Senate, a committee of seven Senators, representing the various conflicting views, to be appointed by Senator Allison, chairman of the cancus, will attempt to bring about an agreement as to the tariff question and report to a future caucus. Senator Foraker, chairman of the Puerto Rican committee, will probably be the chairman of the compromise committee of seven, and it is the understanding that their report shall not be submitted until Senators Aldrich and Platt return from Cuba, whence they started to-day as members of a sub-committee of Cuban relations to study and report upon the interesting situation there, with a to recommending legislation for

the future. It was no part of caucus agreement that the work of the committee of seven should be prolonged

committee of seven should be prolonged until Messrs. Aldrich and Platt return, but as the former is the tactical manuager of the Senate and represents the radical free trade element on the Puerto Rican question, and the latter is one of the most prominent and induential advocates of even a higher rate of duties than is provided for in the House bill, it is safe to say that that the Senate will take no important action on the Puerto Rican question during their absence.

The fact was developed in the caucus to-day that while those Senators who insist upon free trade with Puerto Rica are more persistent and perhaps more plausible in their arguments the Senators who favor standing by the tariff bill as it came from the house constitute a majority. These Senators feel that it would be a great mistake to ask the House of Representatives to undo now all that it accomplished after the determined party fight and that Senators who used their influence to keep the party in the House intact cannot consistently urn about face.

The motion for temperarily laying aside the

the House intact cannot consistently turn about face.

The motion for temporarily laying uside the question of the Paerto Rican tariff was made by Senator Aldrich, who before it was disposed of left the caucus to take the train for Miami, Fla., whence the investigating committee will sall for Cuba. The motion followed a suggestion from Senator McMillan of Michigan, who made a speech favoring a let-alone policy, both for political and economic reasons. Mr. McMillan objected to free trade with Puerto Rico as an economic proposition and pointed out that the capitalists in Michigan and other Western States, who have large sums invested in beet sugar factories, and who have stood ready to invest more, would naturally fear that a precedent established in Puerto Rico would be followed in dealing with Cuba and the Philipines. The Michiganders are not atraid of Puerto Rican competition. Mr. McMillan said, but have their eye on the territory yet to be dealt with. The Michigan Senator thinks it would be a good thing for the Republican party, on the eye of the Presidential election, to stand by what the party in the House of Representatives have done, and to adjourn after having passed as little legislation as possible.

# APPEAL AD SENATOR BEVERIDGE

Republicans of Indianapolis Ask Him to Vote for Puerto Rican Free Trade. INDIANAPOLIS, March 14.-Thirty Republicans of this city, many of them prominent in the polities of the State, to-day joined in a Dundee is rapidly proceeding. Provisions in telegram to Senator Beverldge urging him to Ladysmith are still scarce. Gen. Buller's men vote against the Puerto Rican Tariff bill now | Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Woodvote against the Fuerto Rican Tariff bill now pending in the Senate. The telegram represented that the people of Indiana, irrespective of party, oppose the proposed legislation and are convinced that the ports of Puerto Rico should be open to the products of this country, and the ports of this country, open to the products of that island. The list of signatures to the felegram was heaved by Gov Mount. It is said that similar relegrams were sent to Beveridge from other cities of the State.

Scruggs for Governor of Puerto Rico. ATLANTA, Ga., March 14,-It is said that assurances have been given to Col. William L. Scruggs of this city that he can have the civil Governorship of Puerto Rico. The qualifications which have brought Col. Scruggs into notice are his long experience as a diplomatist. notice are his long experience as a diplomatist, his knowledge of Spanish law and of the people of Spanish extraction, gained through his service in South and Central American countries, and especially the good judgment which has characterized his off-ial career. He was appointed United States Minister to Colombia by President Grant, serving in various South American missions continuously, until he was sent to Venezuela by President Harrison, retiring from office under Cleveland. He prepared the case for the Venezuelan Government, which was argued before the Paris Arbitration Commission. tration Commission.

## PRIEST HAS A DRINK CURE.

He Is About to Open an Institute for Incbriates in Jersey City.

Father MacErlain, rector of St. Bernard's Church at Mount Hope, N. J., has been authorized by Bishop Wigger to establish an institution for the treatment and cure of alcoholism and the tobacco habit. He has secured a large building at 161 Summit avenue, Jersey City Heights, and will be prepared to receive Heights, and will be prepared to receive patients on or about April 10. The institute is situated on the ridge overlooking New York Bay and stands some distance back from the road, with trees, lawns and terraces surrounding it. While it is a Catholic institution, it will be open to patients of all religious denominations. Father MacErlain has been interested in the treatment of allocholic and nervous diseases for ten years, and he believes that he has discovered the most efficacious system known for their cure. known for their cure.

## SECRET DOOR AT 818 BROADWAY.

This Was a Gambling House for Many Years-Door Made of Bricks. Workmen making alterations in the basement of the famous brownstone building at 818 Broadway, discovered yesterday a secret door in what appeared to be solid transverse wall of brick. The secret door was in the middle of the wall and the casual prying out of a boilt disclosed it. The door itself is composed of bricks and mortar. It swings on a pivot like the modern revolving doors. The doorway connects two large rooms in the basement. Years ago 818 was a notorious gambling house and became especially known as "Big Mike Murray's." It is sail to have sheltered gamblers for more than fifty years.

The secret door was probably constructed with a view to the exigencies of the business. solid transverse wall of brick. The

### MET DEATH UNDER WAGON WHEEL. Victim Had a Letter Telling Him That the

Trotting Prospect Was Good. A man supposed to be Michael Bourke, about 55 years old, but whose address is not known to the police, was run over and instantly killed late yesterday afternoon at 156th street and Eighth avenue by a contractor's wagon driven by Henry Bollman. In his pocket were two letters from Highland Park, Ky., a trotting track, from Frank Kelly, the lessee of the track, saying 'n at the present outlook for the spring races was good. The body was taken to the West 152d street police station. Bollman was locked up there on a charge of homicide.

## Lord Strathcona's 500 Troopers.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 14.-Lord Stratheona's Horse, 500 strong, arrived to-night from Montreal. They will sail by the transport Monterey on Friday afternoon for South Africa. One of the troopers is Lord Edward Seymour, whose granduncle is Gen. Seymour of this garrison, and another is a brother of Lord Charles Berasford.

# MADEA SEARCH FOR GOV. TAYLOR. NO.

Lexington Police Inspect a Train on Which We Was Supposed to Be Fleeing.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 14.-Just before hesapeake and Ohio Express reached gton at 8-50 o'clock to-night telephone messages were received by Taylor was on board. The messages sat when the train was ready to leave Frankfort it backed down to a place front of the State House gate and stopped a minute. Two figures were seen to come out of the shadows and get on board. The train then pulled out and left town without stopping at

the station again. Detectives searched the train here, but found no trace of the suppose! fleeing Governor. Lieut.-Col. Morrow, Second Regiment State Guard, was in the train. He said he was going to London to be there several days. He de-

clined to say what his business was. Many Goebel men here and in Frankfort believe that Gov. Taylor is going to London where he will set up a government and where he will be safe from arrest for complicity in the killing of Goebel.

## MRS. BURNETT MARRIED.

The Writer Weds Her Secretary, Stephen

Townsend, in Genoa. WASHINGTON, March 14.-A cablegram received here announced the marriage at Genoa to-day of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, the authoress, and Stephen Townsend of London. Mrs. Burnett got a divorce from Dr. Swan M. Burnett of this city about a year ago. She sailed from New York Feb. 26 and the marriage took place on her arrival at Genoa. Mr. Townsend has acted as secretary to Mrs. Burnett and collaborated with her in the dramatization of "A Lady of Quality." He is the son of the late Rev. George Tyler Townsend. once chaplain to the Duke of Northumberland and also to the Bishop of Tasmania. By profession he is a thysician, having won the degree of fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, but gave it up for the stage.

### PEFFER'S SON KILLS HIMSELF. The Ex-Senator's Son Found Dead in a Kan-

sas City Lodging House. KANSAS CITY. Mo. March 14. - J. Sherman Peffer, a printer, son of W. A. Peffer, who was the Populist Senator from Kansas, killed himself with morphine last night in a local lodging house. He came here from Topeka yesterday. He had been a linotype operator on the Topeka

On the bureau near the bed where his body Was found was a pill box that had held morphine. Beside it lay a note writter in pencil on the back of a sheet of sandpaper, which he had torn from the wall where it had been tacked to scratch matches on. The note read; "Father-I don't like to do what I am doing,

Peffer was about 30 years old and unmarried.

### SHELDON PRINTS LITTLE NEWS. No Report of County Conventions-Paper's

Regular Renders Not Satisfied. TOPEKA, Kan., March 14,-The Sheldon editions of the Topeka Capital are failures as newspapers. The first page of the paper to-day, as yesterday, does not contain a single news item. Very little of the news of the day appears in the telegraph columns, and this is

greatly abbreviated. Much of the local news of Topeka is cut out and no reason is given. A dozen county Republican conventions were held in Kansas yesterday, but the correspondents in these counties who offered stories of the proceedings were told that the matter was not wanted. Fraternal beneficiary associations, such as the men, and other societies, cannot get into the

Capital. Mr. Sheldon excludes all notices of meetings of these societies, but he refuses to give a reason.

The whole tendency of the paper is toward socialism. Several of the leading articles today are by Socialists of national prominence. Henry D. Lloyd, author of "Wealth against Commonwealth," which attacked the Standard Oil Company, is referred to by Mr. Sheldon as "That good man," When asked this morning if he was a Socialist, Mr. Sheldon said: "If you will put the word Christian before the word socialist and then read Christ's Sermon on the Mount you will have my definition of socialism."

on a charge of grand larceny. The complain-ant was Thomas B. Sidebotham of Broothyn ant was Thomas B. Sidenetham of Broodlyn. In the complaint the clergyman was charged with causing to be cut and carried away \$1,000 worth of trees which were disposed of to the Electric Light and Power Company for street poles, without any authority. The act, it is alleged, was committed last November while the clergyman was a tenant on Sidebothem's property of Austin avenue. Mr. Mathis, through his attorney submitted a plea of not guilty. He was allowed to go on his promise to appear for trial on March 20.

Yaqui Indians Have Not Entered Arizona. CITY OF MEXICO, March 14 .- President Porfirio Diaz has received a telegram from Gen. Luis Torres, commanding the troops in the Yaquis country, saying that there is no foun la-tion for the report sent out by the Associated Press that a party of armed Yaquis had gone into Arizona. He says the Indians have gone from the mountains down to the forests along the river, where they are widely scattered, and the troops are following them.

Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis. Splendid service by the New York Central—Big Four Route. Leave Grand Central Station every day at 1:00 and 9:20 P. M. Trains illuminated by Sintsch Light.—Ada.

PRICE TWO CENTS. MUSIC WITH MEALS

POLICE CRUSADE EXTENDS TO DELMONICO'S AND SHERRY'S.

Orchestras Stopped in Many Restaurante and Hotels-Other Equally Prominent Places Conspicuously Overlooked - Six Proprietors and as Many Orchestra Leaders Arrested - District Attorney's Office Protests, but Is Disregarded-

Devery Says He Is Only Applying the

Law-Capt. Thomas Not Indicted Yet. The police introduced an innovation yesterday in the crusade which was started against vice several days ago by the District Attorney's office, by arresting the propriators of six perfeetly respectable restaurants, where orchesral concerts are given during the dinner hours, on charges that they had violated the concert law, and by stopping the music at Delmonico's, Sherry's and a number of hotels, selected without any apparent basis for discrimination. The course of the police was followed despite a formal protest from Assistant District Attorney Henry W. Unger, who ha information as to what was to be done and went to Police Headquarters to do what he

could to stop it. Capt. Thomas sent men out from the Tenderloin station at 7:30 o'clock, and by 9 o'clock the proprietors or managers of six different places and the orchestra leaders from these places, had been brought to the station. The prisoners were John F. Marsh, who keeps a restaurant at 104 West Thirty-fourth street. and his orchestra leader, Gustave Goldschmidt: Albert Hess, proprietor of the "Black Cat." at 32 West Twenty-eighth street, and Dono vad Lauria, his leader: Samuel A. Martin of 1437 Broadway and H. Waller, who leads his orchestra; Angelo Marello of 4 West Twenty-ninth street and the leader of his orchestra, Richard Peronzo: Morgan R. Ross of the Imperial Hotel at Thirty-second street and Broadway, and Edward Rafer, one of his musicians; Gustave Schultz of 1446 Broadway and his leader, Siwab Gyula. All of these men were held in \$500 bail each for appearance in the Jeffer-on Market police court this morning. Bonds were promptly furnished by them and they left the station saying uncomplimentary things about the police force.

The fact that the Imperial Hotel was the only hotel interfered with was the subject of general comment, for with two or three exceptions all of the hotels which are accustomed to provide music for the entertainment of their customers during the dinner hours went through with their regular programmes last

At Sherry's and Delmonico's there was no music. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon Capt. Donohue of the West Forty-seventh street station notified the manager of Sherry's that unless he had a concert license he could not have music in his establishment. For two hours after this notification Managers Flour and Wilson hustled around trying to find Capt. Donohue, but were unsuccessful. They finally called up Police Headquarters on the telephone and demanded Headquarters on the telephone and demanded to know whether the order was a hoax or genuine. They were informed with great promotness that there was no hoax about it and that any violation of the order would result in instant arrest. They decided to obey the police and although sleuths went up to the place last night there were no strains of music to be heard and so there was no chance to make an arrest.

to be heard and so there was no chance to make an arrest.

Charles Delmonico said last night that he got his tip early in the day. He didn't say where it came from, but he did say that he was only sorry that it didn't come in time for him to hustle out and get a cencert license. When he was notified that he would be arrested if there was any music in his place, he said that there would be no music, and there wasn't. Mr. Deimonico said that the first thing he would do this morning would be to go out and get a concert license. Inspector Harley, with two detectives of his staff, stood in front of Delmonico's for over an hour last night. They wouldn't say whether they were waiting for a chance to catch Mr. Delmonico napping or not.

meetings of these societies, but he refuses to give a reason.
The whole tendency of the paper is toward socialism. Severai of the leading articles to day are by Socialism. Severai of the leading articles to day are by Socialism. Severai of the leading articles to day are by Socialism. Severai of the leading articles to day are by Socialism of the leading articles to day are by Socialism. Severai of the leading articles to day are by Socialism. Severai of the leading articles to day are by Socialism. When asked this morning if he was a Socialism, Mr. Sheldon said: If you will part my definition of socialism. Several parts of the house surgices of the staff, stood in front of the morning and the world Christ and top read Christ-serming of socialism of the sociali

half way between Karluck and Uyak. Alaska.

Capt. S. F. Snow, ordered the steamer beached and this was successfully accomplished. Then the passengers were landed in small boots.

So high were the waves running that it was necessary to seek shelter on a giacler near by. Volunteers went back to the steamer and secured some water-seaked food and some blankets. The storm kept up for two days and three nights.

Then the passengers and crew were enabled to take to their boots and ran eighteen miles to Uyak. There they were cared for until Feb. 27, when the steamer Lx-elsior picked them up and brought them to Seattle.

Among the passengers were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Mayon and E. H. Benjamin of San Francisco.

MINISTER CHARGED WITH LARCENY.

Accused of Making Away With \$1,000

Worth of Timber.

Yonkers, N. Y., March 14.—The Rev. Albin Mathis, paster of a German Lutheran Church, was arraigned in the police court this evening on a charge of grand larceny. The complain-

Act on your life, said the elerk, and with a few remarks about the wisdom of the propriet of the hotel, the detectives went out in search of other pray.

At the St. Cloud, Normandie and several other Broadway, the streamment of a there is a considered with a reat amusement, for at these piaces, they don't have any music. At the uptown hotels the order to ston the concerts was received early and obeyed. There was no music at the Empire, the Maiestie, the Marie Antoinette or the St. Andrew last hight. At O'Connor's restaurant, at Sixty-second street and West End avenue, the music was stopped under orders from the pelice, and the usual dinner hour concert at the Hotel Virginia in the Park Circle was omitted by order of Capt. Donohue.

The arrests in the Tenderloin were all made quietly, with the exception of that of John F. Marsh, which was accomplished by Detectives Maryin and Brundage. According to Mr. Marsh they strode into the middle of the restaurant about 7,360 o'clock, when every table was occupied, and in loud voices, demanded that the music stop. When he protested, they didn't say who he were, but kept calling out to the brochestral inder to stop his music and to get his hac and cout on and crosse with them. Several diners got up and left the restaurant and Mr. Marsh says that there was quite a little excitement in his place when the lettedtyes showed their shields and placed him under arrest. Mr. Marsh was very indignant over the affair and he may bring charges against the detectives.